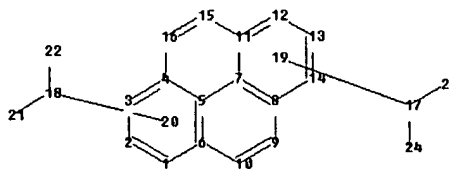
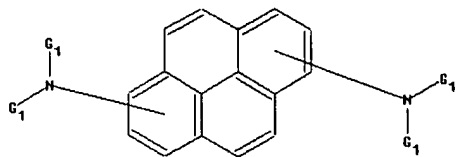


10/743,778 Search History

=> file reg

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:58:42 ON 16 APR 2009



chain nodes :

17 18 21 22 23 24

ring nodes :

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

chain bonds :

17-23 17-24 18-21 18-22

ring bonds :

1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 4-16 5-6 5-7 6-10 7-8 7-11 8-9 8-14 9-11 11-12
11-15 12-13 13-14 15-16

exact/norm bonds :

17-23 17-24 18-21 18-22

normalized bonds :

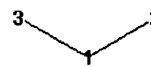
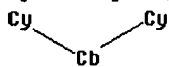
1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 4-16 5-6 5-7 6-10 7-8 7-11 8-9 8-14 9-11 11-12
11-15 12-13 13-14 15-16

G1:H,Cy,Ak

Match level :

1:Atom 2:Atom 3:Atom 4:Atom 5:Atom 6:Atom 7:Atom 8:Atom 9:Atom 10:Atom
11:Atom 12:Atom 13:Atom 14:Atom 15:Atom 16:Atom 17:CLASS 18:CLASS 19:Atom
20:Atom 21:CLASS
22:CLASS 23:CLASS 24:CLASS

L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED



chain nodes :

1 2 3

chain bonds :

1-2 1-3

exact/norm bonds :

1-2 1-3

Match level :

1:Atom 2:Atom 3:Atom

Element Count :

Node 1: Limited
C,C10-20

Node 2: Limited

C,C5-20
O,O0-2
N,N0-2

Node 3: Limited

C,C5-20
N,N0-2
O,O0-2

L2 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

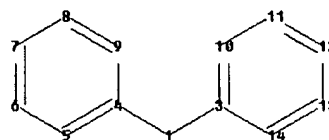
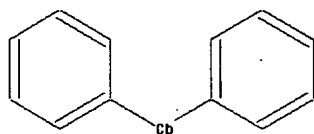
=> s 11 sss sam

L3 5 SEA SSS SAM L1

=> s 12 sss sam

FULL FILE PROJECTIONS: ONLINE **INCOMPLETE**
BATCH **INCOMPLETE**

L4 1 SEA SSS SAM L2



chain nodes :

1

ring nodes :

3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

chain bonds :

1-3 1-4

ring bonds :

3-10 3-14 4-5 4-9 5-6 6-7 7-8 8-9 10-11 11-12 12-13 13-14

exact bonds :

1-3 1-4

normalized bonds :

3-10 3-14 4-5 4-9 5-6 6-7 7-8 8-9 10-11 11-12 12-13 13-14

Match level :

1:Atom 3:Atom 4:Atom 5:CLASS 6:CLASS 7:Atom 8:Atom 9:Atom 10:Atom 11:Atom
12:Atom 13:Atom 14:Atom

Element Count :

Node 1: Limited

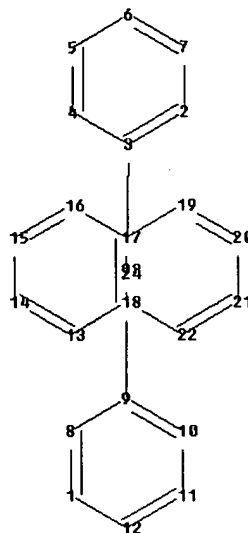
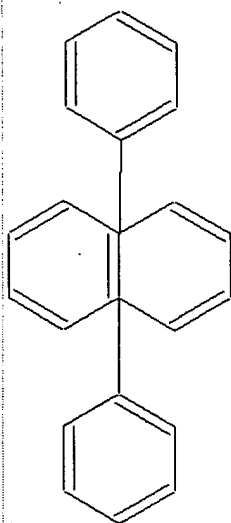
C,C10-20

L5 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

=> s 15 sss sam

FULL FILE PROJECTIONS: ONLINE **INCOMPLETE**
BATCH **INCOMPLETE**

L6 3 SEA SSS SAM L5



ring nodes :

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 22 22

ring bonds :

1-12 1-8 2-7 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-6 6-7 8-9 9-10 10-11 11-12 13-14 13-18 14-15
15-16 16-17 17-18 17-19 18-22 19-20 20-21 21-22

normalized bonds :

1-12 1-8 2-7 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-6 6-7 8-9 9-10 10-11 11-12 13-14 13-18 14-15
15-16 16-17 17-18 17-19 18-22 19-20 20-21 21-22

Match level :

1:Atom 2:Atom 3:CLASS 4:CLASS 5:Atom 6:Atom 7:Atom 8:Atom 9:Atom 10:Atom
11:Atom 12:Atom 13:Atom 14:Atom 15:Atom 16:Atom 17:Atom 18:Atom 19:Atom 20:Atom
21:Atom
22:Atom 23:Atom 24:Atom

L7 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

=> s 17 sss sam

L8 30 SEA SSS SAM L7

=> s 11 sss ful

L9 414 SEA SSS FUL L1

=> s 17 sss ful

L10 13567 SEA SSS FUL L7

=> file hcaplus

=> s 19 and l10

216 L9
7201 L10

L11 35 L9 AND L10

=> dis l11 1-35 ibib ab hit

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2009:237269 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090416>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 150:295121
TITLE: Organic electroluminescent (EL) element with high emission efficiency, high brightness, and extremely long service life, its display, panel module, and mobile display
INVENTOR(S): Ikari, Kenichi; Suzuki, Koichi; Nakada, Koichi; Ueno, Kazunori
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canon Inc., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 50pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2009043896	A	20090226	JP 2007-206752	20070808

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2007-206752 20070808

AB The organic EL element comprises an anode, a cathode, and in between, an organic compound layer containing '1 kinds of arylamine polymers I (R1, R2= H, alkyl, aralkyl, aryl, halo, alkoxy; Ar1, Ar2 = aryl, condensed polycyclic aromatic group; Ar1 or Ar2 = fluorenyl; Ar3 = arylene group composed of '2 benzene rings, divalent condensed polycyclic aromatic group; Ar4= arylene, divalent condensed polycyclic aromatic group; m = 10-200 integer, n = 0-200 integer). Preferably, the organic compound layer includes a hole injection layer (HIL) and a light-emitting layer (LEL), both layers being in contact with each other. The arylamine polymers may exist in the HIL or LEL. The light-emitting layer may be formed by coating method. The display contains plurality of the organic EL elements and their drive circuits. The panel module contains the display and an interface to the external equipments. The mobile display is assembled with the display.

IT 1044790-88-6, Baytron P-AI 4083 1123310-56-4 1123310-58-6
1123310-60-0 1123310-62-2 1123310-66-6 1123310-68-8 1123310-70-2
1123310-72-4 1123310-74-6 1123310-76-8 1123310-78-0 1123310-80-4
1123310-82-6 1123310-83-7 1123310-84-8 1123310-85-9 1123310-86-0
1123310-92-8 1123310-95-1 1123310-96-2 1123310-97-3
1123310-98-4 1123310-99-5 1123311-00-1 1123311-01-2 1123311-02-3
1123311-03-4 1123311-04-5 1123311-05-6 1123311-06-7
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(hole injection layer; organic EL element containing arylamine polymers with fluorenyl structures)

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:1530283 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090416>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 150:67371
TITLE: Polycyclic ring assembly compound and blue or green emitting organic electroluminescent device employing the same for backlight of display
INVENTOR(S): Ito, Mitsunori
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Idemitsu Kosan Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 77pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2008156052	A1	20081224	WO 2008-JP60973	20080106
<p>W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW</p> <p>RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM</p>				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2007-162666 A 2007020

AB A polycyclic ring assembly compound which has a specific flexible partial structure, i.e., a structure comprising an aromatic ring in which adjacent carbon atoms have, bonded thereto, an aromatic ring group of another kind and an aliphatic group or aromatic ring group. Also provided are: a polymer constituted of repeating units at least part of which are structure derived from the polycyclic ring assembly compound; a solution of an organic EL material comprising the polycyclic ring assembly compound or the polymer; and an organic electroluminescent device. The organic electroluminescent device has excellent heat resistance, a high color purity, and a long life and can emit a blue light or green light at a high luminescent efficiency. The polycyclic ring assembly compound realizes the device.

REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE REFORMAT

IT 462631-35-2 663954-33-4 693289-38-2 782504-36-3
868850-52-6 1093282-93-9 1093282-94-0
1093282-95-1

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(polycyclic ring assembly compound and blue or green emitting organic electroluminescent device employing the same for backlight of display)

IT 100-58-3, Phenylmagnesium bromide 122-78-1, Phenylacetaldehyde
358-23-6, Trifluoromethane sulfonic acid anhydride 573-97-7,
1-Bromo-2-naphthol 1564-64-3 4440-01-1 7790-99-0, Iodine chloride
(ICl) 16239-18-2 73183-34-3 872050-52-7 911390-78-8
917380-57-5

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of host material; polycyclic ring assembly compound and blue or green emitting organic electroluminescent device employing the same for backlight of display)

IT 7424-72-8P 22082-93-5P 62969-97-5P 126613-08-9P 474688-73-8P
597554-03-5P 607731-70-4P 911390-81-3P 936854-62-5P
943861-20-9P 949013-30-3P 1093282-81-5P
1093282-82-6P 1093282-89-3P 1093282-90-6P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(preparation of host material; polycyclic ring assembly compound and blue or green emitting organic electroluminescent device employing the same for backlight of display)

IT 1093282-77-9P 1093282-78-0P 1093282-79-1P
1093282-83-7P 1093282-84-8P 1093282-85-9P
1093282-86-0P 1093282-87-1P 1093282-88-2P
1093282-91-7P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(preparation of host material; polycyclic ring assembly compound and blue or green emitting organic electroluminescent device employing the same for

backlight of display)

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:1360098 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090416>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 149:521058
TITLE: Diaminopyrene derivative and organic EL device using
the same
INVENTOR(S): Funahashi, Masakazu
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Idemitsu Kosan Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 117pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2008136522	A1	20081113	WO 2008-JP58481	200807
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, NT, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2007-123215 A 200708
AB Disclosed is a diaminopyrene derivative as a luminescent material for organic EL devices, which is represented by I [R = C1-20 alkyl, C6-25 aralkyl, C3-25 cycloalkyl, etc.; a = 1-9 integer; A and A' = H, C1-20 alkyl, C5-25 aryl, etc.; b and c = 1-5 integer, and b + c ≤ 9; X and X' = substituent containing at least one of Ge, P, B, and Si; d and e = 0-5 integer and d + 1 ≤ 1].

REFERENCE COUNT: 32 THERE ARE 32 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE ON THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE REFORMAT

IT 1073427-84-5P 1073427-92-5P
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(diaminopyrene derivative for organic EL device)
IT 1073427-87-8 1073427-90-3 1073427-95-8
1073427-98-1
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(diaminopyrene derivative for organic EL device)
IT 853945-27-4 910894-92-7 1073428-03-1
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(host; diaminopyrene derivative for organic EL device)

L11 ANSWER 4 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:1219627 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090416>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 149:458089
TITLE: Organic electroluminescent device, coating solution
for making organic electroluminescent device and color
display device
INVENTOR(S): Urano, Toshiyoshi; Minakami, Junji; Shimizu, Wataru;
Nagao, Shigeki; Yabe, Masayoshi; Goromaru, Hideki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsubishi Chemical Corp., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 84pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2008244424	A	20081009	JP 2007-286460	20071002
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2006-299157	A 20061002
			JP 2007-51580	A 20070001

AB The invention relates to an organic electroluminescent device, suited for use in making a color display device, comprising a blue-emitting electroluminescent layer fabricated between a pair of electrodes, herein the blue-emitting substance, typically a compound having a anthracene skeleton, is characterized by the glass transition temperature T_g 80 °C, and the solubility for toluene 0.2 %.

IT 76656-53-6 518997-91-6 669016-17-5 855828-33-0
949925-38-6 1067224-98-9 1067224-99-0 1068163-54-1
1068163-56-3 1068163-60-9 1068163-64-3
1068163-66-5 1068163-68-7 1068163-70-1
1068163-72-3 1068163-75-6 1068163-77-8
1068163-79-0 1068163-81-4

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(blue-emitting substance; organic electroluminescent device, coating solution for making organic electroluminescent device and color display device)

L11 ANSWER 5 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:1070943 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090416>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 149:345298
TITLE: Organic EL material-containing solution, method for forming organic EL thin film, organic EL device comprising organic EL thin film, and method for manufacturing organic EL display panel
INVENTOR(S): Takeshima, Motohiro; Inoue, Tetsuya; Ando, Makoto
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Idemitsu Kosan Co., Ltd., Japan; Sony Corporation
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 78pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2008105472	A1	20080904	WO 2008-JP53436	20080027
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2007-50859 A 20070028
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 149:345298
AB Disclosed is an organic EL material-containing solution containing an organic EL material and a solvent. The organic EL material contains at least a host and a

dopant, and the host is an anthracene derivative. The solvent dissolves 0.5% by weight of the host. The solvent is preferably composed of a cyclic ketone. It is further preferable that the solvent contains a cyclohexanone derivative as a cyclic ketone.

REFERENCE COUNT: 18 THERE ARE 18 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE ON THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE REFORMAT

IT 368884-57-5 462631-35-2 668020-20-0
668020-53-9 693289-38-2 764657-25-2 782504-32-9
1023704-75-7 1023704-82-6

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)

(organic EL material-containing solns., forming organic EL thin films, and manufacture

of organic EL display panels comprising organic EL thin films)

IT 108-94-1, Cyclohexanone, uses 584-03-2, 1,2-Butanediol 51013-14, Methylpyrrolidone 220797-16-0 667940-34-3 667940-36-5
853945-27-4 911390-86-8 911390-89-1
911390-91-5 911390-94-8 911390-96-0
911391-00-9 950177-55-6 1020401-48-2
1026768-23-9

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(organic EL material-containing solns., forming organic EL thin films, and manufacture

of organic EL display panels comprising organic EL thin films)

L11 ANSWER 6 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:1046199 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090416>>

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 149:318989

TITLE: Blue light emitting compound and organic electroluminescent device using the same

INVENTOR(S): Je, Jong-Tae; Lee, Sang-Hae; Hwang, Sug-Kwang; Yoo, Seon-Keun

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): SFC Co., Ltd., S. Korea

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 44pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20080203905	A1	20080828	US 2007-820876	2007021
KR 2008079956	A	20080902	KR 2007-20637	2007028
KR 874472	B1	20081218		
JP 2008214332	A	20080918	JP 2007-133381	2007018

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: KR 2007-20637 A 2007028

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 149:318989

AB A blue light emitting compound I [A1-4 = C6-20 aryl, which may be substituted with C1-10 alkyl, alkoxy, alkylamino, alkylsilyl, cyano, halo, C6-20 aryloxy, arylamino, arylsilyl, or a C4-19 heteroaryl and A1-4 includes at least one alkylsilyl or arylsilyl; n = 0 or 1] and an organic electroluminescent device using the compound are provided. The device exhibits improved color purity of blue emission and excellent life characteristics so as to be used to manufacture a full-color display.

IT 1049806-90-7P 1049806-94-1P 1049807-00-2P
1049807-03-5P 1049807-10-4P 1049807-13-7P
1049807-15-9P 1049807-17-1P 1049807-19-3P 1049807-21-7P
1049807-23-9P 1049807-25-1P 1049807-27-3P
1049807-28-4P 1049807-29-5P 1049807-30-8P
1049807-31-9P 1049807-32-0P 1049807-33-1P
1049807-36-4P 1049807-38-6P 1049807-40-0P
1049807-42-2P 1049807-44-4P 1049807-46-6P
1049807-48-8P 1049807-50-2P 1049807-52-4P

1049807-54-6P 1049807-56-8P 1049807-58-0P
 1049807-60-4P 1049807-62-6P 1049807-64-8P
 1049807-66-0P 1049807-68-2P 1049807-70-6P
 1049807-72-8P 1049807-74-0P 1049807-76-2P
 1049807-78-4P 1049807-80-8P 1049807-82-0P
 1049807-84-2P 1049807-86-4P 1049807-88-6P
 1049807-90-0P 1049807-92-2P 1049807-94-4P
 1049807-96-6P 1049807-98-8P 1049808-00-5P
 1049808-02-7P 1049808-04-9P 1049808-06-1P
 1049808-08-3P 1049808-10-7P 1049808-12-9P
 1049808-14-1P 1049808-16-3P 1049808-18-5P
 1049808-20-9P 1049808-22-1P 1049808-24-3P
 1049808-26-5P 1049808-28-7P 1049808-30-1P
 1049808-32-3P 1049808-34-5P 1049808-36-7P
 1049808-38-9P 1049808-40-3P 1049808-42-5P
 1049808-43-6P 1049808-45-8P 1049808-47-0P
 1049808-49-2P 1049810-18-5P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (blue light emitting compound and organic electroluminescent device using the same)

IT 847-39-2P 905-62-4P 15082-28-7P 1049808-65-2P
 1049808-67-4P 1049808-69-6P 1049808-71-0P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (electron transport layer; blue light emitting compound and organic electroluminescent device using the same)

IT 26979-27-1P 122648-99-1P 722498-63-7P
 844678-95-1P 1049808-52-7P 1049808-56-1P
 1049808-58-3P 1049808-60-7P 1049808-62-9P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (organic light-emitting layer; blue light emitting compound and organic electroluminescent device using the same)

L11 ANSWER 7 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:1045861 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090416>>

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 149:318987

TITLE: Organic-electroluminescence-material-containing solution, method for forming organic electroluminescence thin film and organic electroluminescence device

INVENTOR(S): Inoue, Tetsuya; Fukuda, Masahiko; Takeshima, Motohiro; Hosokawa, Chishio

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Idemitsu Kosan Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 42pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20080206447	A1	20080828	US 2008-39297	20080828
WO 2008105471	A1	20080904	WO 2008-JP53435	20080907
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW				

RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU,
 IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK,
 TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD,
 TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW,
 AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2007-50858 A 20070228

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 149:318987

AB An organic luminescent material-containing solution contains an organic electroluminescent material and a solvent. The organic electroluminescent material at least contains a host and dopant, and the host is an anthracene derivative. The host is dissolved in the solvent with a content of 0.5 weight% or more while the solvent exhibits viscosity of 5 cP or more. The solvent contains an alkyl-substituted biphenyl that has an alkyl group having 1 to 10 C atoms as a substituent.

IT 462631-35-2 504408-22-4 668020-20-0 668020-34-6
 668020-53-9 1023704-75-7 1023704-82-6

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(dopant; organic-electroluminescence-material-containing solution method for forming organic electroluminescence thin film and organic electroluminescence device)

IT 853945-27-4 911390-86-8 950177-55-6
 1023705-32-9 1050409-66-9

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(host material; organic-electroluminescence-material-containing solution, method for forming organic electroluminescence thin film and organic electroluminescence device)

IT 1050409-71-6

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(organic-electroluminescence-material-containing solution, method for forming organic electroluminescence thin film and organic electroluminescence device)

L11 ANSWER 8 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:830563 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090416>>

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 149:115859

TITLE: Red-emitting organic electroluminescent device containing styrylpyran-doped polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon phosphor and display therewith

INVENTOR(S): Matsunami, Shigeyuki; Kurotaki, Kimiyuki; Fukui, Toshihiro; Onishima, Yasunori

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sony Corp., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 35pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2008159779	A	20080710	JP 2006-346069	20060222
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2006-346069	20060222

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 149:115859

AB The organic electroluminescent device has, between anode and cathode, organic layers involving (A) emitting layer containing red-emitting guest [L1-L6 = H, C₆H₅ alkyl(oxy), C₆H₅ alkenyl, cyano, nitro, C₆H₅ silyl, C₆H₅ aryl, C₆H₅ heterocyclic, C₆H₅ amino] in 4-7-membered ring-based polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon host and (B) the neighboring sensitizing layer containing another guest with emission wavelength shorter than that of A (e.g., blue- or green-emitting guest). Full-color display equipped with plural electroluminescent devices as above has high color purity and light emission efficiency.

IT 76656-53-6 111961-87-6 116942-09-7 194295-98-2

279672-22-9 593245-94-4

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)

(guest, blue-emitting, sensitizer layer; red-emitting organic electroluminescent device containing styrylpyran-doped polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon phosphor for display)

IT 23786-72-3 155306-71-1 177799-11-0 574749-25-0 616235-15-5
851767-82-3

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)

(guest, green-emitting, sensitizer layer; red-emitting organic electroluminescent device containing styrylpyran-doped polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon phosphor for display)

IT 517-51-1, Rubrene

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(host, red-emitting layer; red-emitting organic electroluminescent device containing styrylpyran-doped polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon phosphor for display)

IT 92-24-0D, Naphthacene, derivs. 191-07-1D, Coronene, derivs. 1955-0D, Perylene, derivs. 216-00-2D, Dibenzo[a,c]naphthacene, derivs. 218-01-9D, Chrysene, derivs. 226-88-0D, Benzo[a]naphthacene, derivs. 73467-76-2D, Benzopyrene, derivs. 122648-99-1, ADN

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(host, sensitizer layer; red-emitting organic electroluminescent device containing styrylpyran-doped polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon phosphor for display)

L11 ANSWER 9 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:830561 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090416>>

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 149:115858

TITLE: Red-emitting organic electroluminescent device containing pyrromethene complex-doped polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon phosphor and display therewith

INVENTOR(S): Matsunami, Shigeyuki; Kurotaki, Kimiyuki; Fukui, Toshihiro; Onishima, Yasunori

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sony Corp., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 43pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2008159777	A	20080710	JP 2006-346067	20060222
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2006-346067	20060222

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 149:115858

AB The organic electroluminescent device has, between anode and cathode organic layers involving (A) emitting layer containing red-emitting guest I(Z1-Z9 = H, halo, C₆H₅ alkyl, C₆H₅ alkenyl, C₆H₅ alkoxy, cyano, nitro, C₆H₅ silyl, C₆H₅ aryl, C₆H₅ heterocyclic, C₆H₅ amino) in 4-7-membered ring-based polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon host and (B) the neighboring sensitizing layer containing another guest with emission wavelength shorter than that of A (e.g. blue- or green-emitting guest). Full-color display equipped with plural electroluminescent devices as above has high color purity and light emission efficiency.

IT 23786-72-3 76656-53-6 111961-87-6 116942-09-7
194295-98-2 279672-22-9

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)

(guest, blue-emitting, sensitizer layer; red-emitting organic electroluminescent device containing pyrromethene-doped polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon phosphor for display)

IT 19205-19-7 155306-71-1 177799-11-0 616235-15-5 851767-82-3

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (guest, green-emitting, sensitizer layer; red-emitting organic
 electroluminescent device containing pyrromethene-doped polycyclic aromatic
 hydrocarbon phosphor for display)

IT 517-51-1, Rubrene
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (host, red-emitting layer; red-emitting organic electroluminescent device
 containing pyrromethene-doped polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon phosphor for
 display)

IT 92-24-0D, Naphthacene, derivs. 191-07-1D, Coronene, derivs. 1955-0D,
 Perylene, derivs. 218-01-9D, Chrysene, derivs. 73467-76-2D,
 Benzopyrene, derivs. 122648-99-1, ADN
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (host, sensitizer layer; red-emitting organic electroluminescent device
 containing pyrromethene-doped polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon phosphor for
 display)

L11 ANSWER 10 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:830556 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090416>>
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 149:115857
 TITLE: Red-emitting organic electroluminescent device
 containing diketopyrrolopyrrole-doped polycyclic
 aromatic hydrocarbon phosphor and display thereof
 INVENTOR(S): Matsunami, Shigeyuki; Kurotaki, Kimiyuki; Fukuda,
 Toshihiro; Onishima, Yasunori
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sony Corp., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 36pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2008159776	A	20080710	JP 2006-346066	20060222
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2006-346066	20060222
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 149:115857				
AB The organic electroluminescent device has, between anode and cathode, organic layers involving (A) emitting layer containing red-emitting guest [Y1, Y2 = O, imino; Y3-Y8 = H, halo, C ₆ H ₅ alkyl, C ₆ H ₅ alkenyl, C ₆ H ₅ aryl, C ₆ H ₅ heterocyclic, C ₆ H ₅ amino; Ar1, Ar2 = aromatic hydrocarbylene, divalent aromatic heterocyclic ring] in 4-membered ring-based polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon host and (B) the neighboring sensitizing layer containing another guest with emission wavelength shorter than that of A (e.g., blue- or green-emitting guest). Full-color display equipped with plural electroluminescent devices as above has high color purity and light emission efficiency.				
IT 76656-53-6	111961-87-6	116942-09-7	194295-98-2	
279672-22-9	593245-94-4			
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses) (guest, blue-emitting, sensitizer layer; red-emitting organic electroluminescent device containing diketopyrrolopyrrole-doped polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon phosphor for display)				
IT 23786-72-3	155306-71-1	177799-11-0	574749-25-0	616235-15-5
851767-82-3				
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses) (guest, green-emitting, sensitizer layer; red-emitting organic electroluminescent device containing diketopyrrolopyrrole-doped polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon phosphor for display)				
IT 517-51-1, Rubrene				
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (host, red-emitting layer; red-emitting organic electroluminescent device				

containing diketopyrrolopyrrole-doped polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon phosphor for display)

IT 92-24-0D, Naphthacene, derivs. 191-07-1D, Coronene, derivs. 1985-0D, Perylene, derivs. 216-00-2D, Dibenzo[a,c]naphthacene, derivs. 218-01-9D, Chrysene, derivs. 226-88-0D, Benzo[a]naphthacene, derivs. 73467-76-2D, Benzopyrene, derivs. 122648-99-1, ADN

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(host, sensitizer layer; red-emitting organic electroluminescent device containing diketopyrrolopyrrole-doped polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon phosphor for display)

L11 ANSWER 11 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:830554 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090416>>

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 149:115856

TITLE: Red-emitting organic electroluminescent device containing aromatic styryl compound-doped polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon phosphor and display therewith

INVENTOR(S): Matsunami, Shigeyuki; Kurotaki, Kimiyuki; Fukui, Toshihiro; Onishima, Yasunori

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sony Corp., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 36pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2008159775	A	20080710	JP 2006-346065	20060222
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2006-346065	20060222

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 149:115856

AB The organic electroluminescent device has, between anode and cathode organic layers involving (A) emitting layer containing red-emitting guest T1CH:CHT4NT2T3 [T1-T3 = C₆H₅ aryl, C₆H₅ heterocyclic; T4 = (un)substituted phenylene (cyclized with T2 and T3)] in 4-7-membered ring-based polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon host and (B) the neighboring sensitizing layer containing another guest with emission wavelength shorter than that of A (e.g., blue- or green-emitting guest). Full-color display equipped with plural electroluminescent devices as above has high color purity and light emission efficiency.

IT 76656-53-6 111961-87-6 116942-09-7 194295-98-2
279672-22-9 593245-94-4

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)

(guest, blue-emitting, sensitizer layer; red-emitting organic electroluminescent device containing aromatic styryl compound-doped polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon phosphor for display)

IT 23786-72-3 155306-71-1 177799-11-0 574749-25-0 616235-15-5
851767-82-3

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)

(guest, green-emitting, sensitizer layer; red-emitting organic electroluminescent device containing aromatic styryl compound-doped polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon phosphor for display)

IT 517-51-1, Rubrene

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(host, red-emitting layer; red-emitting organic electroluminescent device containing aromatic styryl compound-doped polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon phosphor for display)

IT 92-24-0D, Naphthacene, derivs. 191-07-1D, Coronene, derivs. 1985-0D, Perylene, derivs. 216-00-2D, Dibenzo[a,c]naphthacene, derivs. 218-01-9D, Chrysene, derivs. 226-88-0D, Benzo[a]naphthacene, derivs. 73467-76-2D, Benzopyrene, derivs. 122648-99-1

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(host, sensitizer layer; red-emitting organic electroluminescent device
containing aromatic styryl compound-doped polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon
phosphor
for display)

L11 ANSWER 12 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:800285 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090416>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 149:139926
TITLE: Organic electroluminescent device and display
INVENTOR(S): Matsunami, Shigeyuki; Kurotaki, Masayuki; Fukui,
Toshihiro; Kijima, Yasunori
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sony Corporation, Japan
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 29pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20080157657	A1	20080703	US 2007-959694	20071119
JP 2008159778	A	20080710	JP 2006-346068	20061222
JP 4254856	B2	20090415		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2006-346068 A 20061222

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 149:139926

AB According to an embodiment of the present invention, there is provided an organic electroluminescent device for emitting red light having an organic layer that includes a light-emitting layer and is provided between an anode and a cathode. The light-emitting layer contains a red light-emitting guest material and a host material that is composed of a polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon compound having a skeleton with four- to seven-membered rings. Furthermore, a light-enhancing layer that contains a light-emitting guest material for generating light having a wavelength shorter than that of light emitted by the light-emitting layer is provided adjacent to the light-emitting layer.

IT 517-51-1, Rubrene 122648-99-1, ADN

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(light emitting layer host material; organic electroluminescent device and display containing)

IT 76656-53-6 111961-87-6 116942-09-7 122648-99-1
155306-71-1 175606-05-0 177799-11-0 194295-98-2
279672-22-9 574749-25-0 593245-94-4 616235-15-5
851767-82-3

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(light-emitting guest material; organic electroluminescent device and display containing)

L11 ANSWER 13 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:587623 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090416>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 148:572142
TITLE: Organic EL material-containing solution, method for forming thin film of organic EL material, thin film of organic EL material, and organic EL device
INVENTOR(S): Inoue, Tetsuya; Funahashi, Masakazu; Kubota, Masayuki; Ito, Mitsunori; Hosokawa, Chishio
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Idemitsu Kosan Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 54pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2008056722	A1	20080515	WO 2007-JP71679	2007108
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
JP 2008124156	A	20080529	JP 2006-304627	2006109
US 20080113101	A1	20080515	US 2006-564058	2006128
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2006-304627	A 2006109
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 148:572142				
AB Disclosed is an organic EL material-containing solution which contains an organic EL material, a solvent and a viscosity adjusting agent. The organic EL material contains a host represented by I or II [Arl-3 = aryl, heteroaryl and C10-30 condensed aromatic group; L = single bond, divalent linking group, arylene and heteroarylene; and n = 1-4 integer] and a dopant. The host represented by I or II has a solubility of 1-2 % in the solvent. The solvent is composed of an aromatic solvent, and the viscosity adjusting agent is an alc. solution or a solution of an alkyl-substituted aromatic compound having 4 C atoms.				
REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE REFORMAT				
IT 668020-28-8 668020-34-6 668020-53-9 668020-61-9 668020-88-0 693289-38-2 693289-44-0 764657-24-1 764657-25-2 782504-31-8 782504-32-9 886456-84-4 1023704-65-5 1023704-68-8 1023704-70-2 1023704-75-7 1023704-77-9 1023704-79-1 1023704-82-6 1023704-84-8 1023704-86-0 1023704-88-2 1023704-90-6 1023704-92-8 1023704-94-0 1023704-96-2 1023704-98-4 1023705-00-1 1023705-02-3 1023705-04-5 1023705-06-7 1023705-09-0 1023705-14-7 1023705-16-9 1023705-18-1 1023705-20-5 1023705-22-7 1023705-26-1 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (organic EL material-containing solution for printing thin film of organic el material used in organic EL device)				
IT 667940-34-3 853945-27-4 911390-86-8 1023705-30-7 1023705-32-9 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (organic EL material-containing solution for printing thin film of organic el material used in organic EL device)				
L11 ANSWER 14 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN				
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:1090832 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090416>>				
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:417551				
TITLE: New diamine derivatives, preparation method thereof and organic electronic device using the same				
INVENTOR(S): Jang, Hye-Young; Lee, Jae-Chol; Park, Jin-Kyoon Kim, Kong-Kyeom; Kim, Ji-Eun; Park, Tae-Yoon; Hong, Sung-Kil; Jeon, Sang-Young; Jeong, Dong-Seob				
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): LG Chem, Ltd., S. Korea				
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 85 pp.				
CODEN: PIXXD2				
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent				

LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2007108666	A1	20070927	WO 2007-KR1448	2007023
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
KR 2007096917	A	20071002	KR 2007-28835	2007023
KR 877876	B1	20090113		
EP 1996540	A1	20081203	EP 2007-715784	2007023
R: DE, FR, GB				
KR 2008071969	A	20080805	KR 2008-72695	2008025
KR 867526	B1	20081106		
CN 101405255	A	20090408	CN 2007-80010256	2008023
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				
			KR 2006-26468	A 2006023
			KR 2007-28835	A3 2007023
			WO 2007-KR1448	W 2007023

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 147:417551

AB The title diamine derivs. are described by the general formula (Z1-Y1-)(A1-N-L-N(-A2)(-Y2-Z2) (L = C6-30 aryl; A1 and A2 = independently selected Ph or naphthyl groups with 1-5 substituents, '1 of which is selected from -GeRR'R", -SiRR'R", and D with the remaining substituents being independently selected from H, CN, NO2, C6-20 arylamine, C6-20 arylthiophene, C3-20 cycloalkyl, -OR, -SR, -SeR, -TeR, -BRR', -AlRR', -SnRR'R'', C6-20 aryl, C8-20 arylalkenyl, and C4-20 alkylene which forms a fused ring with the Ph or the naphthyl; Y1 and Y2 = independently selected C6-20 arylene or divalent C5-20 heterocycle; Z1 and Z2 are = independently selected H, halo, D, CN, NO2, C1-20 alkyl, C1-20 alkoxy, C6-20 aryl, C6-20 arylamine, C6-20 arylthiophene, C3-20 cycloalkyl, -OR, -SR, SeR, -TeR, -BRR', -AlRR', -SiRR'R", -GeRR'R", -SnRR'R", C8-20 arylalkenyl, and C4-20 alkylene which forms a fused ring with the Ph or the naphthyl and R, R' and R" = independently selected H, C1-20 alkyl, C3-20 cycloalkyl, C6-20 aryl, or C5-20 heterocycle). Methods for preparing the diamine derivs. are described which entail reacting a dibromoaryl compound with an arylamine compound in the presence of a Pd catalyst. Electronic devices (e.g. organic light-emitting devices, organic photovoltaic cells, organic photoconductors, and organic transistors) employing the derivs. in '1 layer between a pair of electrodes are also described. The diamine derivs. can serve in a hole-injecting and/or hole-transporting layer, an electron-transporting layer, or a light-emitting layer.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE TO THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE REFORMAT

IT	756899-50-0P	951038-25-8P	951038-45-2P	951038-47-4P	
	951038-51-0P	951038-60-1P	951038-64-5P	951038-74-7P	9510387-0P
	951038-84-9P	951038-89-4P	951038-93-0P	951038-97-4P	
	951039-02-4P	951039-06-8P	951039-10-4P		
	951039-12-6P	951039-13-7P	951039-14-8P		
	951039-15-9P	951039-16-0P	951039-17-1P	951039-18-2P	
	951039-19-3P	951039-20-6P	951039-21-7P	951039-22-8P	95103923-9P
	951039-24-0P	951039-25-1P	951039-26-2P	951039-27-3P	95103928-4P
	951039-29-5P	951039-30-8P	951039-31-9P	951039-32-0P	

951039-33-1P 951039-34-2P 951039-35-3P 951039-36-4P

951039-37-5P 951039-38-6P 951039-62-6P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(diamine derivs. and their preparation and organic electronic devices using them)

IT 6999-03-7P 13024-18-5P 33733-44-7P 37055-51-9P 95952-57-1P

201929-92-2P 950186-91-1P 951039-39-7P 951039-40-0P 951039-41-1P

951039-42-2P 951039-43-3P 951039-44-4P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation) RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(diamine derivs. and their preparation and organic electronic devices using them)

IT 756899-61-3 756899-70-4 950507-14-9 951038-26-9

951038-27-0 951038-28-1 951038-29-2

951038-30-5 951038-31-6 951038-32-7

951038-33-8 951038-34-9 951038-35-0

951038-36-1 951038-37-2 951038-38-3

951038-39-4 951038-40-7 951038-41-8

951038-42-9 951038-43-0 951038-44-1 951038-46-3

951038-48-5 951038-49-6 951038-50-9 951038-52-1 951038-53-2

951038-54-3 951038-55-4 951038-56-5 951038-57-6 951038-58-7

951038-59-8 951038-61-2 951038-62-3 951038-63-4 951038-65-6

951038-66-7 951038-67-8 951038-68-9 951038-69-0 951038-70-3

951038-71-4 951038-72-5 951038-73-6 951038-75-8 951038-76-9

951038-78-1 951038-79-2 951038-80-5 951038-81-6 951038-82-7

951038-83-8 951038-85-0 951038-86-1 951038-87-2 951038-88-3

951038-90-7 951038-91-8 951038-92-9 951038-94-1 951038-95-2

951038-96-3 951038-98-5 951038-99-6

951039-00-2 951039-01-3 951039-03-5

951039-04-6 951039-05-7 951039-07-9

951039-08-0 951039-09-1 951039-11-5

951039-61-5

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(diamine derivs. and their preparation and organic electronic devices using them)

L11 ANSWER 15 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:819518 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090416>>

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:176792

TITLE: Organic electroluminescent element showing improved luminous efficiency and driving durability

INVENTOR(S): Tada, Hiroshi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fujifilm Corporation, Japan

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 19pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20070172701	A1	20070726	US 2007-655185	20070729
JP 2007221113	A	20070830	JP 2007-9343	20070728
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2006-14297	A 2006023

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 147:176792

AB The invention provides an organic electroluminescent element that as a pair of electrodes, and one or more organic compound layers disposed between the pair of electrodes and including at least one luminescent layer, in which at least one layer of the organic compound layers includes at least one compound selected from a trispyrenylbenzene derivative and a dipyrromethene derivative and at least one compound selected from a tetraphenylpyrene derivative

and a tetraminopyrene derivative
IT 600156-21-6 671212-47-8 790273-07-3
943854-86-2
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(luminescent material in luminescent layer; organic electroluminescent
element showing improved driving durability)

L11 ANSWER 16 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:286585 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090416>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:326093
TITLE: Method for producing aromatic compound and aromatic
compound
INVENTOR(S): Moriwaki, Fumio; Matsunami, Hidehiro; Inoue, Tsuya
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Idemitsu Kosan Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 21pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20070060777	A1	20070315	US 2006-473178	2006023
JP 2007077078	A	20070329	JP 2005-267409	2005014
WO 2007032131	A1	20070322	WO 2006-JP312111	2006016
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
EP 1947076	A1	20080723	EP 2006-766799	2006016
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR				
CN 101263097	A	20080910	CN 2006-80033108	2008010
KR 2008046657	A	20080527	KR 2008-706132	2008013
IN 2008CN01256	A	20081128	IN 2008-CN1256	2008013
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2005-267409 A 2005014 WO 2006-JP312111 W 2006016				

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 146:326093

AB A process for producing an aromatic compound which can effectively decrease the
contents of halogen elements in the aromatic compound and an aromatic compound which
is produced in accordance with the process and useful as the material for
obtaining an organic electroluminescence device having a long life are
provided. The process for producing an aromatic compound comprises bringing an
aromatic compound which is produced via an intermediate compound having halogen
elements and has contents of halogen elements of 10 to 1,000 ppm by mass
into reaction with a dehalogenating agent to decrease the contents of
halogen elements to 10 ppm by mass or smaller, and an aromatic compound which
is produced in accordance with the process.

IT 76656-53-6
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(light emitting layer; production of aromatic compound with halogen content low
for organic electroluminescence device)
IT 667940-34-3P, 9-(Naphthyl-2-yl)
10-(4-(naphthyl-1-yl)phenyl-1-yl)anthracene 855004-52-3P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PUR (Purification or recovery); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(production of aromatic compound with halogen content low for organic electroluminescence device)

IT 667940-34-3DP, Bu lithium adduct 667940-34-3DP, Ph Grignard adduct 667940-34-3DP, Ph Suzuki coupling adduct 855004-52-3DP, Bu lithium adduct 855004-52-3DP, Ph Suzuki coupling adduct

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(production of aromatic compound with halogen content low for organic electroluminescence device)

L11 ANSWER 17 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:1173494 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090416>>

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:498536

TITLE: Organic electronic devices and boronic acid and boronic acid derivatives used therein

INVENTOR(S): Stoessel, Philipp; Breuning, Esther; Buesing, Rne; Parham, Amir; Heil, Holger; Vestweber, Horst

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Merck Patent G.m.b.H., Germany

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 159pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006117052	A1	20061109	WO 2006-EP3150	200606
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
EP 1888706	A1	20080220	EP 2006-724095	200606
R:	AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR			
JP 2008541417	T	20081120	JP 2008-509318	200606
CN 101171320	A	20080430	CN 2006-80015401	2007105
KR 2008012337	A	20080211	KR 2007-728263	2007103

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 2005-9643 A 200503
WO 2006-EP3150 W 200606

AB Organic electronic devices (e.g., organic or polymer light-emitting diodes, organic field-effect transistors, organic integrated circuits, organic thin film transistors, organic light-emitting transistors, organic solar cells, organic field quenching devices, organic light-emitting cells, organic photoreceptors, and organic laser diodes) are described which comprise '1 organic film including '1 aromatic boronic acid or boronic acid derivative compound. The compds. may serve as fluorescent or phosphorescent dopants, as hole-blocking materials, as hole-transporting materials, or as electron-transporting materials. Oligomeric, dendrimeric, and polymeric compds. of boronic acid or boronic acid derivative compds. are also described. Methods for synthesizing polymers including boronic acid derivs. are described which entail polycondensation of aliphatic or aromatic diols),

bis(dithiols), bis(diamines), or similar higher substituted compounds with an aromatic bisboronic acid or higher boronic acid or by reaction of an aromatic compound that includes 2 hydroxy, thiol, or amino groups as well as a boronic acid group.

REFERENCE COUNT: 33 THERE ARE 33 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE ON THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE REFORMAT

IT 910244-23-4P 914306-83-5P, 10-(4-Methylnaphth-1-yl)anthracen-9-boronic acid pinacol ester 914306-84-6P 914306-85-7P
914306-86-8P 914306-88-0P 914306-90-4P
914306-91-5P 914306-94-8P 914306-95-9P 914306-96-0P
914306-97-1P 914306-98-2P 914307-03-2P 914307-04-3P
914307-06-5P 914307-08-7P 914307-09-8P 914307-11-2P
RL: DEV (Device component use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(organic electronic devices and boronic acid and boronic acid derivs. used in them and production of polymers including boronic acid-containing groups)

IT 64-19-7, Acetic acid, reactions 83-53-4, 1,4-Dibromonaphthalene 84-65-1, Anthraquinone 90-11-9, 1-Bromonaphthalene 120-80-9, Pyrocatechol, reactions 121-43-7, Trimethyl borate 128-08-5, N-Bromosuccinimide 159-66-0, Spiro-9,9'-bifluorene 523-27-3, 9,10-Dibromoanthracene 583-53-9, 1,2-Dibromobenzene 586-75-4 611-24-5, 2-Methylaminophenol 620-93-9, Bis(4-methylphenyl)amine 633-70-5, 2,6-Dibromoanthraquinone 918-21-8 1564-64-3, 9-Bromoanthracene 3762-25-2 7726-95-6, Bromine, reactions 15546-43-7, N,N,N',N'-Tetraphenylbenzidine 25015-63-8, Pinacolborane 25069-38-9, Bis(4-bromophenyl)(4-formylphenyl)amine 58328-31-7 85199-06-0, 2,5-Dimethylphenylboronic acid 100622-34-2, 9-Anthracene boronic acid 113040-41-8, Dibromopyrene 119001-43-3 187595-19 454454-92-3 613682-84-1 914306-87-9 914450-89-8

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(organic electronic devices and boronic acid and boronic acid derivs. used in them and production of polymers including boronic acid-containing groups)

IT 70430-42-1P 99372-95-9P 103986-53-4P 113664-24-7P, N,N,N',N'-Tetra(4-bromophenyl)benzidine 177799-11-0P 426218-39-5P, 9,10-Bis(4-bromonaphth-1-yl)anthracene 560107-57-5P, 1,2-Bis(anthracen-9-yl)benzene 597570-70-2P 663954-33-4P, 1,6-Bis[(4-methylphenyl)amino]pyrene 756899-77-1P, 1,4-Bis(anthracen-9-yl)naphthalene 910244-27-8P, 1,2-Bis(10-bromoanthracen-9-yl)benzene 912483-18-2P 912483-19-2P 914306-89-1P, 2,6-Dibromo-9,10-bis(naphth-1-yl)anthracene 914306-92-6P, 1,6-Bis(2,5-dimethylphenyl)pyrene 914306-93-7P, 1,6-Bis(2,5-dimethylphenyl)-3,8-dibromopyrene 914307-00-9P 914307-02-1P 914307-05-4P, 2,2'-Bis(4-bromobenzoyl)spiro-9,9'-bifluorene 914307-07-6P 914307-10-1P, 1,6-Bis[(4-methylphenyl)amino]-3,8-dibromopyrene 914307-12-3P, 9,10-Bis-N,N-[di(4-bromophenyl)amino]anthracene

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(organic electronic devices and boronic acid and boronic acid derivs. used in them and production of polymers including boronic acid-containing groups)

L11 ANSWER 18 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:1009816 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090416>>

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:345018

TITLE: Color conversion substrate, method for manufacturing same and light-emitting device

INVENTOR(S): Eida, Mitsuru; Hachiya, Satoshi; Katano, Junich

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Idemitsu Kosan Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 57pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006100957	A1	20060928	WO 2006-JP304943	2006014
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
EP 1863323	A1	20071205	EP 2006-729008	2006014
R: DE, FR, GB				
US 20070090755	A1	20070426	US 2006-406316	2006019
CN 101133684	A	20080227	CN 2006-80007075	2007004
KR 2007115995	A	20071206	KR 2007-721756	2007001
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				
			JP 2005-81222	A 2005002
			WO 2006-JP304943	W 2006014
AB	<p>Disclosed is a light-emitting device of color conversion type which has good white balance and excellent durability. Also disclosed are a color conversion substrate used therefor, and a method for producing such a color conversion substrate. Specifically disclosed is a color conversion substrate comprising, on a substrate, a first fluorescent layer producing a first fluorescence and a second fluorescent layer producing a second fluorescence. The first fluorescent layer contains an organic phosphor, and the second fluorescent layer contains a semiconductor nanocrystal. It is particularly preferable that the first fluorescent layer is a green fluorescent layer while the second fluorescent layer is a red fluorescent layer.</p>			
REFERENCE COUNT:	21	THERE ARE 21 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE REFORMAT		
IT	<p>1306-24-7, Cadmium selenide, uses 1314-98-3, Zinc sulfide, uses 2085-33-8, Alq3 7429-90-5, Aluminum, uses 7439-93-2, Lithium, uses 7440-21-3, Silicon, uses 7631-86-9, Silica, uses 59680-94-3, Krypton fluoride 123847-85-8, a-NPD 124729-98-2, MTDATA 142289-08-5, DPVBi 164724-35-0 177529-70-3, V 259G 177529-71-4, V 259R 192140-79-7, V 259BK 209980-47-2 462631-35-2 667940-34-3</p> <p>RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses) (color conversion substrate, method for manufacturing same and light-emitting device)</p>			
IT	76656-53-6	<p>RL: DEV (Device component use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); USE (Uses) (color conversion substrate, method for manufacturing same and light-emitting device)</p>		
L11 ANSWER 19 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN				
ACCESSION NUMBER:		2006:656144 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090416>>		
DOCUMENT NUMBER:		145:115194		
TITLE:		Luminescent ink composition for organic electroluminescent device		
INVENTOR(S):		Inoue, Tetsuya; Kondo, Hirofumi; Ikeda, Hidetsugu		
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):		Idemitsu Kosan Co., Ltd., Japan		
SOURCE:		PCT Int. Appl., 66 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2		
DOCUMENT TYPE:		Patent		
LANGUAGE:		Japanese		

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006070712	A1	20060706	WO 2005-JP23712	20050206
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
US 20080001123	A1	20080103	US 2007-813062	20070208
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2004-380642	A 20040208
			WO 2005-JP23712	W 20050206

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 145:115194

AB Disclosed is a luminescent ink composition for organic EL devices which contains a low-mol. weight material of high solubility and can be easily formed into a thin film by a wet process. This ink composition enables to form an organic thin film using a luminescent low-mol. weight material with high productivity by a wet process. Specifically disclosed is a luminescent ink composition of organic electroluminescent devices which is composed of the following components (A), (B) and (C): (A) an anthracene derivative, (B) a fused aromatic ring compound having a substituted arylamino group and/or a styryl derivative having a substituted arylamino group (C) an organic solvent.

REFERENCE COUNT: 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE ON THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE REFORMAT

IT 2085-33-8, Tris(8-quinolinolato)aluminum 55035-42-2 312497-12-4
663954-33-4 667940-34-3 667940-36-5
693289-37-1 853945-27-4 853945-29-6
853945-36-5 855828-33-0 896457-49-1
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(luminescent ink compns. for organic electroluminescent devices)

L11 ANSWER 20 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:655758 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090416>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:92741
TITLE: Organic electroluminescent device
INVENTOR(S): Kondo, Hirofumi; Inoue, Tetsuya
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Idemitsu Kosan Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 31 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006070713	A1	20060706	WO 2005-JP23714	20050206
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				

RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE,
IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ,
CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH,
GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

EP 1840990 A1 20071003 EP 2005-842270 2005226

R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE,
IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR

CN 101088181 A 20071212 CN 2005-80044813 2005226

KR 2007093076 A 20070917 KR 2007-714643 2007227

IN 2007CN02862 A 20070907 IN 2007-CN2862 2007228

US 20080100206 A1 20080501 US 2007-813040 2007228

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2004-380368 A 2004228

WO 2005-JP23714 W 2005226

AB Disclosed is an organic electroluminescent device wherein an organic thin film including a light-emitting layer is interposed between a cathode and an anode. In this organic electroluminescent device, at least one layer of the organic thin film is formed by a wet process, and the residual solvent in this layer is not more than the detection limit of temperature desorption spectroscopy (TDS: measured at 80°C) (namely, the measured partial pressure is not more than 1.0×10^{-12} Pa).

REFERENCE COUNT: 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE ON THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE REFORMAT

IT 2085-33-8, Alq3 7429-90-5, Aluminum, uses 50926-11-9, ITO
76656-53-6 164724-35-0 209980-53-0 312497-12-4
894415-41-9

RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(organic electroluminescent device)

L11 ANSWER 21 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:170094 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090416>>

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:222330

TITLE: Electroluminescent chrysene derivatives, and organic electroluminescent devices and displays comprising them in emission layers

INVENTOR(S): Matsunami, Shigeyuki; Miyabayashi, Yoshihisa;
Ichimura, Mari; Tamura, Shinichiro

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sony Corp., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 28 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2006052324	A	20060223	JP 2004-235124	2004212
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2004-235124	2004212

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 144:222330

AB Claimed are I [A1-24 = H, halo, OH, CF₂0 (substituted) carbonyl (ester), alkyl, alkenyl, etc.; R1-2 = CF₃0 (substituted) aryl, heterocycle; m, n = integer of 0-2; m + n = 1-4]. The compds. can be included as electron-transport agents or hole-transport agents, and the devices/displays show high emission efficiency and long service life.

IT 76656-53-6 445256-77-9 851767-73-2
RL: DEV (Device component use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)

(dopant; in electroluminescent chrysene derivs. for organic electroluminescent devices/displays)

IT 875918-91-5P

RL: DEV (Device component use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(electroluminescent; electroluminescent chrysene derivs. for organic electroluminescent devices/displays)
IT 875918-92-6 875918-93-7 875918-94-8,
6,6'-12',6''-Terchrysene 875918-95-9 875918-96-0 875918-97-1
RL: DEV (Device component use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(electroluminescent; electroluminescent chrysene derivs. for organic electroluminescent devices/displays)

L11 ANSWER 22 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:170087 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090416>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:222329
TITLE: Electroluminescent bichrysenes, and organic electroluminescent devices and displays comprising them in emission layers
INVENTOR(S): Matsunami, Shigeyuki; Miyabayashi, Yoshihisa; Ichimura, Mari; Tamura, Shinichiro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sony Corp., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 27 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2006052323	A	20060223	JP 2004-235123	2004012
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2004-235123	2004012

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 144:222329

AB Claimed are the bichrysenes I [A1-24 = H, halo, OH, C₆H₅ (substituted) carbonyl (ester), alkyl, alkenyl, etc.]. The bichrysenes can be included as electron-transport agents or hole-transport agents, and the devices/displays show high emission efficiency and long service life.

IT 76656-53-6 445256-77-9 851767-73-2
RL: DEV (Device component use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(dopant; in electroluminescent bichrysenes for organic electroluminescent devices/displays)

IT 875916-70-4P, 6,6'-Bichrysene 875916-73-7P
RL: DEV (Device component use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(electroluminescent; electroluminescent bichrysenes for organic electroluminescent devices/displays)

IT 875916-72-6 875916-74-8 875916-75-9
875916-76-0 875916-77-1 875916-78-2 875916-79-3
RL: DEV (Device component use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(electroluminescent; electroluminescent bichrysenes for organic electroluminescent devices/displays)

L11 ANSWER 23 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1153554 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090416>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:429803
TITLE: Organic electroluminescent device
INVENTOR(S): Funabashi, Masakazu
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Idemitsu Kosan Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 28 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION: